Tough little ponies are bred in Batangas and other provinces and engage in short-distance running races. For the entertainment of a more select circle, mostly American and foreign, polo is played. The Polo Club fronting on Manila Bay was provided by former Governor-General Forbes, a polo fan. The Elizalde brothers, sport-loving members of the Filipino-Spanish community, form a unique polo team hard to beat.

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES [2]

The Philippines is a member of A. A. A. O., which expanded is Amateur Athletic Association of the Orient. Why? Answer: International politics which intruded itself into athletic meets.

The Tenth Far Eastern Olympic Games were held in Manila in 1934. Manchukuo applied for admission to the F. E. A. A. (Far Eastern Athletic Association). Japan insisted and threatened to boycott the games which were to dedicate the Philippines[3] costly new stadium in Manila if the petition were not granted. China resisted. The Philippines was in a difficult position as the other members of the association, Java and French Indo-China, seemed indifferent. When all moves had been made, Japan and the Philippines had agreed to dissolve the F. E. A. A., and to organize the A. A. A. O. The latter is planned on more ambitious lines than its predecessor.

The Philippines furnished the impetus for the organization of the Far Eastern Athletic Association in 1913. Regularly every two years thereafter, the Oriental Olympics were held alternately in the Philippines, Japan, and China.

The athletes of these three countries met in a great sporting event in all the standard contests. The governing body for athletics in the Philippines, formerly allied to the Far Eastern Athletic Association, is called the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federa-

[2] **Section read by I>r. Reg-mo Ylanan, National Physical Director.**